VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1320.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be Sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 12th day of July next,

THE TENEMENT formerly occupied by James Harris, belonging to the James River Company, lying within half a mile of the city of Richmond, containing one acre of land, with a dwelling house thereon, which with a small expence may be made to accommodate a family comfortably. This tenement borders on the canal, and has the advantage of an excellent spring of water; and affords a prospect not surpassed by any in the neighborhood of this city.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the President and Directors.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, June 20, 1805.

FOR CHERBOURG,

The copper bottom'd SHIP

MARTHA,

Captain PETRIE,

Burthen about 650 Hhds. having two thirds her cargo now engaged—is expected to sail by the 15th July, and will take 100 a 150 Hhds. Tobacco on a moderate freight.—For terms apply to

JOHN NEWELL, Jun. Norfolk;

OR,

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 1st June, 1805. 4w

PRECIPITATE.

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, laſtwinter, full 15 hands and a half high, will ſtand at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Peterſburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the ſeaſon, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the firſt of Auguſt next. Board of ſervants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two ſhillings per day. I have large and extenſive paſturage, divided in five different incloſures, that mares with foal may be kept diſtinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any deſcription.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a ſon of Eclipſe) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's cheſnut Arabian—Rockwood Buſtler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the firſt ſpring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the firſt claſs of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the ſame week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chambooe, Dragon and Pallaſox; ſeven paid forfeit. And in the ſame week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Groſvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildueld, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the ſame place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He alſo won the King's 100 guineas at Lewes, beating Skyſcraper, at three heats, the firſt being a dead heat. After which he was ſo highly eſteemed that he become a ſtallion in his lordſhip's ſtud at 12 guineas a mare. This horſe is the ſire of the following running horſes in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Roſalba, Cheſnut Colt out of Bobtail, Cheſnut Colt out of Roſemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louiſa, Tipſtaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymiſt, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadoſa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipſtaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 16th of April, a Negro Man by the name of MOSES: he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a bushy head of hair, straddles a good deal in his walk, from wearing a truss; is much addicted to ſtrong liquor, and when drunk, and at all times, a ſulky and inſolent fellow. He has twice before made an attempt to get off, and was once taken at City Point, trying to get on board a veſſel. He is well acquainted in many parts of the ſtate, having travelled formerly with me and driven my carriage 'till within a few years. I will give TEN DOLLARS if he is taken within the county of Mecklenburg and brought home, to TWENTY DOLLARS to have him ſecured in any jail, ſo that I get him again. J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 29th May, 1805.

This day is Published,

And may be had at the Printing-Office, COURTNEY's

Second Edition of

HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS

This Pocket Hymn Book, contains one hundred and eighty-one of the moſt approved HYMNS, on various occaſions, by different authors:—And one hundred and ſeventy-eight pages of Choice SPIRITUAL SONGS, admirably adapted to the various ſtates and conditions of men.

June 22.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the ſubſcriber on the firſt day of June, a black HORSE, about 5 feet high, 3 years old, thin mane and tail, and a few ſaddle ſpots—alſo a ſmall hole in his right hoof. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by ROBERT CRUMPTON.

Richmond, June 18, 1805. 1*

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office:

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazer J. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
Benjamin Ruſſell, Eſq.	Boſton.
Office of the Courant,	Hartford, (Con.)
William Coleman, Eſq.	New-York
Mr. Samuel Relf,	Philadelphia.
Mr J. Escavaille, Bryden's Coffee-Houſe,	Baltimore.
Mr. Jacob Mountz,	City of Waſhington.
Meſſrs. Cooper & Gray,	Norfolk
Mr. Samuel Treat,	Portſmouth
George Deneale, Eſq.	Alexandria
James Blair, Eſq.	Fredericksburg.
May Burton, Eſq.	Orange
Mr. Samuel Harriſon, merchant,	Lynchburg.
Mr. Wm. Boylan, Pr.	Raleigh, N. C
Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Paſteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C.
Editor of the Charleſton Courier,	Charleſton, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Eſq.	Port Gibſon, M. Ter.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern; plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheelbarrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P.S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above

PLEADINGS OF COUNSEL
ON THE
IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

[Mr. Hopkinſon, in continuation.]

Suffer me now, ſir, to offer you ſome obſervations on the ſecond ſpecification of the firſt article of impeachment. I hope it will not be neceſſary to treſpaſs greatly on your patience in refuting it. It charges judge Chaſe with "reſtricting the counſel for the ſaid John Fries from recurring to ſuch Engliſh authorities as they believed appoſite, or from citing certain ſtatutes of the United States, which they deemed illuſtrative of the poſitions upon which they intended to reſt the defence of their client." This charge conſiſts of two parts; it complains of a reſtriction as to Engliſh authorities, and as to American ſtatutes. I will conſider them diſtinctly—firſt, ſir, permit me to remark that theſe allegations are made to ſupport the general charge of partiality, oppreſſion and injuſtice. But what becomes of theſe pretences, when we bear in mind the teſtimony of Mr. Rawle, the diſtrict attorney, and always, and in every ſituation, a gentleman whoſe character, in all its relations both public and private, bears the firſt ſtamp of reſpectability, and fears no competition for credit. He has informed this honorable court that this reſtriction ſo grievouſly complained of, and now the ſubject of a criminal proſecution, was impoſed upon him as well as upon the counſel of Fries. Is this the character or the conduct of partiality or oppreſſion? Does it evince that ſtrong appetite the judge is ſaid to have, to drink the heart's blood of this unfortunate German, and ſtain the pure ermine of juſtice with his gore. I have always underſtood by partiality in a judge, a favoring bias to one party to the prejudice of the other; but where reſtriction is put equally on both ſides, I cannot conjecture how it can be reſolved into partiality or oppreſſion. It will be ſeen preſently that as far as this reſtriction could have any operation, it was friendly in that operation to John Fries. But, ſir, what was this reſtriction ſo much complained of and now magnified into a higher crime? That certain Engliſh deciſions in the law of treaſon, made before the revolution of 1688, ſhould not or ought not to be read the jury. And pray, ſir, what were theſe deciſions? I will take their character from Mr. Lewis himſelf, and no man is better acquainted with them. He ſays they were deciſions of dependent and corrupt judges, who carried the doctrine of conſtructive treaſon to the moſt dangerous and extravagant lengths. True, they were ſo—ſanguinary, cruel and tyrannical in the extreme—and could the excluſion of ſuch caſes injure John Fries? If caſes which extenuated and ſoftened the crime of treaſon had been rejected, he might indeed have ſuffered; but how he was or could be injured by keeping from the jury thoſe caſes which aggravated his offence, I am really at a loſs to learn. The reſignation there was on the United States. Had they been adduced by the attorney general, no doubt they would have been ably anſwered by the defendant's counſel; but the ability of the counſel was not inferior to Fries's counſel; and if judge Chaſe had indeed a deſign to oppreſs and injure John Fries, and to convict him on ſtrained conſtructions of treaſon, his beſt policy would ſurely have been to have ſuffered theſe caſes to have come forward, and if ſupported by his authority and the talents of the counſel of the United States, they might have had their influence with the jury, notwithſtanding the able refutations they might have received. But why and for what good purpoſe did the counſel deſire to read theſe caſes, operating, if they operated at all, directly againſt the life of their client? Why would they fatigue the court and impoſe upon the jury with thoſe wicked and ridiculous deciſions againſt a man who wiſhed his ſtag's horns in the king's belly—and another who declared he would make his ſon heir to the crown. Sir, there could have been but one object in this attempt. It was this, to excite ſuch horror in the minds of the jurors by reciting thoſe tales of tyranny and blood, as would create a general prejudice in them againſt all the laws of treaſon. The abhorrence which would be honeſtly given to ſuch extraordinary caſes of cruelty practiſed under the law of treaſon, they hoped would extend itſelf to all caſes of treaſon, even the moſt juſt and upright. I know another and ingenious colouring and pretence has been given for this deſign, this ſtrange anxiety to read caſes, which ſo ſtrongly ſupport proſecutions for treaſon. It has been ſaid by Mr. Lewis, not here as a witneſs, but in Philadelphia as counſel for John Fries, that his object in deſiring to read theſe extravagant caſes was of this ſort. That many of the deciſions on the law of treaſon made ſince the revolution of 1688, and which are received as authoritie, in modern courts, were actually grounded on the iniquitous caſes decided before the revolution; and therefore, ſays Mr. Lewis, we wiſhed to lay theſe caſes before the jury that they might place no reliance on thoſe ſince the revolution, which were derived from them. Could the gentleman be ſincere in this pretence? How far would he carry it? To all deciſions ſince the revolution, and are we to have no adjudications on this ſubject which may be relied upon as ſound, legal and virtuous? I apprehend he does not mean ſo much. He deſired, I preſume, only to diſcredit ſuch of the Engliſh deciſions ſince the revolution, as were derived from thoſe corrupt ſources alluded to. Then moſt aſſuredly he was premature in his attempt to read theſe precious caſes. If the diſtrict attorney ſhould read and rely upon any caſe decided ſince the revolution to convict John Fries, and Mr. Lewis could trace that deciſion back to the horrible times ſpoken of, and ſhew that it was derived from and grounded upon the opinions of thoſe corrupt and dependent judges, it would ſurely have been competent for him to do ſo, and no court would have attempted to prevent him. But that he is to deluge the court and jury with a maſs of traſh and corruption, and ſo declared to be by himſelf, by way of anticipation, and when no neceſſity had occurred or probably would occur to juſtify it, could not be endured by any court knowing its duties and reſpecting its dignity. Theſe caſes are law, or they are not law. If the former, their operation and influence were againſt the priſoner; if the latter, the court ſhould not ſuffer them to be read to miſlead and impoſe upon the jury. So far, ſir, and I ſhall trouble you no further on the excluſion of theſe Engliſh ſtatutes. Now, as to the ſtatutes of the United States. That any ſuch reſtriction was laid on the counſel of John Fries, reſts wholly and entirely on the teſtimony and recollection of Mr. Lewis. I will, ſir, firſt conſider the nature and extent of this charge againſt the reſpondent, ſuppoſing the fact to be ſo.—I preſume it will be granted to me that a judge has ſome ſort of authority in a court; that he does not ſit there as a mere cypher, without power or command. Among the acknowledged powers of a judge is that of regulating and directing in ſome degree the argument before him, and preventing the introduction of matter groſsly improper or palpably irrelevant to the iſſue. If then it be demonſtrated that theſe ſtatutes of the United States had really and truly nothing under heaven to do with the trial of John Fries, I hope the judge will not be condemned for excluding them. John Fries, ſir, was indicted for the treaſon of levying war againſt the United States, and for no other offence. This crime is created and defined by the conſtitution of the United States. It became the duty of the attorney of the United States to ſhew to that court and jury, that the priſoner had been guilty of the treaſon charged in the indictment according to its definition and deſcription in the conſtitution, or the proſecution muſt fail. If, on the other hand he did ſhew to the ſatisfaction of the court and the jury, John Fries muſt neceſſarily be convicted. Now, ſir, what poſſible influence or controul could any act of Congreſs have over the character of a crime defined in and derived from the higher authority of the conſtitution. The act of Congreſs could not enlarge, reſtrict, or in any way alter or affect the conſtitutional deſcription. To what purpoſe then could any act of congreſs be read? Why, ſir, we have heard ſomething about a legiſlative conſtruction of the conſtitution; and that theſe acts of Congreſs defining ſedition and other offences, might be uſed and were important to ſhew what was intended by the conſtitution in the deſcription of treaſon. In the firſt place, ſir, Congreſs in paſſing theſe ſtatutes never had the moſt remote idea or intention of giving any ſort of conſtruction or opinion upon the law of treaſon; and if they had ſuch an intention, it was beyond their powers and rights, and ſhould be wholly diſregarded, not only by that court but by this. The conſtruction of the conſtitution, in common with every other law, belongs excluſively to the judiciary, as beſt qualified both from its permanency and independence as well as from legal learning to exerciſe ſo important a right. The neceſſity of a power exiſting ſomewhere to judge of the conſtitution, and of the conformity or non-conformity of laws to the proviſions of it, reſults from the very nature of a written conſtitution. It is in vain we have an inſtrument paramount to ordinary legiſlation, if there is no authority to check encroachments upon it, and there is no department of government with whom this power can be ſo ſafely lodged, or by whom it can be ſo ably and impartially exerciſed as the judiciary. If the legiſlature, the very branch of government moſt controuled by the conſtitution, and intended to be ſo, ſhall be permitted to aſſume the wide and unlimited right of conſtruction, the conſtitution will ſink at once into a dead and worthleſs letter; moulded into various fantaſtic ſhapes at the will of the legiſlature, and purporting one thing to-day and another to-morrow, and nothing at laſt. But Congreſs, I repeat, ſir, in paſſing the ſedition law, had no intention whatever of giving their conſtruction to the conſtitutional deſcription of treaſon, of of affecting or touching it in any way. The counſel of Fries were therefore about to uſe or abuſe the act of the legiſlature to purpoſes never contemplated or intended. Should the court ſuffer a deluſion of this ſort to be practiſed upon a jury, equally diſreſpectful to the Court and to the Congreſs?

It was not judge Chaſe only who thought theſe ſtatutes of the United States totally irrelevant to the caſe of Fries. They had been ſolemnly adjudged to be ſo, after every exertion of the talents of the counſel to ſhew their application and force—I refer you, ſir, to the opinion of judge Iredell on the firſt trial of Fries.

"An act of Congreſs which I have already read to you (that commonly called the ſedition act) has ſpecially provided in the manner you have heard, againſt combinations to defeat the execution of the laws. The combinations puniſhable under this act muſt be diſtinguiſhed from ſuch as in themſelves amount to treaſon, which is unalterably fixed by the conſtitution itſelf. Any combinations, therefore, which before the paſſing of this act, would have amounted to treaſon, ſtill conſtitute the ſame crime. To give the act in queſtion a different conſtruction, would do away altogether the crime of treaſon as committed by levying war, becauſe no war can be levied without a combination for ſome of the purpoſes ſtated in the act, which muſt neceſſarily conſtitute a part though not the whole of the offence.

"This, gentlemen of the jury, is an indictment againſt the priſoner at the bar, for levying war againſt the United States; the firſt enquiry therefore is, what is meant by theſe words of our conſtitution, "Treaſon againſt the United States, ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them." &c. Theſe words are repeated verbatim, I believe, in an act of Congreſs, called the judiciary act, defining the puniſhment of the crime of treaſon, purſuant to conſtitutional authority. This crime being defined in the conſtitution of our country, becomes the ſupreme law, and can only be altered by the means therein pointed out, and not by any act of the legiſlature; and, therefore, the repetition of the words of the conſtitution in the judiciary act is quite unneſſary, as the only power left to Congreſs over this crime was, to deſcribe the puniſhment; the ſame act, in another part, makes proviſion for the method of trial. Agreeably to their power, Congreſs have deſcribed the puniſhment, and thereby declared the crime to be capital. It is clear, therefore, that, as the conſtitution has defined the crime, the Congreſs, drawing its ſole authority from that conſtitution, cannot change it in any manner, particularly as it is ſo declared; yet the counſel for the priſoner ſay, that the legiſlature have given it a legiſlative interpretation, and that their interpretation is binding on this court. They ſay that Congreſs did not mean to include the offence charged upon the priſoner at the bar, under the definition of levying war; becauſe the ſedition act deſcribes a ſimilar offence, and becauſe a reſcue is provided for in another act, the puniſhment extending no farther than fine and impriſonment. Several anſwers may be given to remove theſe objections:

"Firſt, if Congreſs had intended to interpret theſe words of the conſtitution, by any ſubſequent act, they had no kind of authority ſo to do. The whole judicial power of the government is veſted in the judges of the United States, in the manner the conſtitution deſcribes; to them alone it belongs to explain the law and the conſtitution; and Congreſs have no more right or authority over the judicial expoſitions of thoſe acts, than this court has to make a law to bind them. If this was not an article of the conſtitution, but a mere act of Congreſs, they could not interpret the meaning of that act while it was in force, but they may alter, amend or introduce explanatory ſections to it. In this we differ from the practice of England, from whence we received our juriſprudential ſyſtem in general; for they having no conſtitution to bind them, the parliament have an unlimited power to paſs any act of whatever nature they pleaſe; and they, conſequently, cannot infringe upon the conſtitution. The very treaſon ſtatute of Edward III. itſelf, contains a proviſion giving parliament an authority to enact laws thereupon, in theſe words: "becauſe other like caſes of treaſon may happen in time to come, which cannot be thought or declared at preſent; it is thought, that if and ſuch does happen, *the judges ſhould not try them without firſt going to the king and parliament, where it ought to be judged treaſon, or otherwiſe felony.*" On this point Sir Matthew Hale was very careful, leſt conſtructive treaſon ſhould be introduced.

"This, gentlemen, you will obſerve, only relates to any caſe not ſpecified in that act. But, on the occaſion now before you, it is not attempted, by any conſtruction or interpretation, that any thing ſhould be denominated treaſon, that is not preciſely and plainly within the conſtitution. No treaſon can be committed except war has actually been levied againſt the United States.

"But farther, nothing is more clear to me than that Congreſs did not intend in any manner whatever, to innovate on the conſtitutional definition of treaſon, becauſe they have repeated the words, I think verbatim, in their own act, with regard to the reſcue and obſtruction of proceſs which is mentioned in the act alluded to. It will not be pretended, by any man, that every reſcue, or every obſtruction of an officer in ſerving proceſs, or even both together, amount to high treaſon, or elſe to no crime at all, No; the crimes are differently ſpecified, and reſcue or obſtruction of proceſs may be committed without that high charge. This, I think, was explained by the counſel for the United States."

Will it be pretended, ſir, that counſel have a right to read any thing before the court which they may find in a law book? Is there any thing of ſuch peculiar dignity and privilege in the ſtatutes of the United ſtates, that any of them may at all times and on all occaſions, whether pertinent or not, be read in a court of juſtice; and is it a high crime in a judge to prevent it? Suppoſe the counſel had choſen choſen on the trial of John Fries to amuſe themſelves with reading the revenue laws of the United States; would the mere circumſtance of their being bound in our ſtatute book have given them ſuch a ſacred character that the court would be bound to liſten with the moſt reſpectful attention to ſuch an abſurd waſte of time? I do not heſitate to aver that the revenue laws have full as clear and proper an application to the caſe of John Fries as either of the ſtatutes the counſel were ſo anxious to produce.

But Sir, although judge Chaſe undoubtedly believed that theſe ſtatutes of the United States had no ſort of application to the caſe before him, and we contend that he would have been wholly juſtifiable in excluding them from the diſcuſſion, yet we deny moſt explicitly that he did ſo. The reſpondent never declared that theſe laws ſhould not be read or referred to on the occaſion. The proof of the fact reſts entirely on the recollection of Mr. Lewis.—Among the numerous ſpectators of this tranſaction not a man but Mr. Lewis has been produced to ſuſtain this charge now deemed ſo important. Mr.

Lewis has doubtleſs declared the fact as he believes it—but, ſir, when we recollect the agitation of this gentleman as deſcribed by himſelf—the ſtrong ſtate of feeling or paſſion into which he was excited, the length of time and the acknowledged frailty of his memory—and when to this we add that ſomething was probably ſaid about the irrelevancy of theſe ſtatutes, we ſhall find ſufficient reaſon to believe that Mr. Lewis has in this reſpect fallen into a miſtake—oppoſed to this imperfect recollection we have Meſſrs. Rawle, Tilghman, Meredith, Biddle and Ewing, all poſſeſſing an equal opportunity with Mr. Lewis to hear and to underſtand what paſſed from the court; and from their cool and diſintereſted ſituations leſs likely to receive unfounded or diſcoloured impreſſions. I cannot avoid reminding you, ſir, that Mr. Tilghman and Mr. Rawle are witneſſes ſummoned and examined on the part of the United States, and although the honorable managers have thought proper to claim only Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas, and to treat the other gentlemen as witneſſes for the reſpondent, they are nevertheleſs entitled to the full regard and reſpect, whatever it may be, attached to the witneſſes for the majeſty of the people. The five gentlemen I have named, were all of them in court during the trial of John Fries, and at the time Mr. Lewis ſuppoſes this reſtriction to have been laid upon him—And yet not one has any recollection of any ſuch prohibition—I believe they or ſome of them ſtate in decided terms, that none ſuch was made. If this compariſon of the recollection of five witneſſes againſt one, who himſelf teſtifies to the imperfection of his memory, leaves any doubt about the truth of the fact, I can refer this honorable court to a written document drawn up by Mr. Lewis, in conjunction with Mr. Dallas, which muſt put the queſtion to reſt. When there is ſuch a contradiction in the teſtimony of ſuch reſpectable witneſſes, it is a great relief to my mind to have ſome permanent voucher to refer to, to decide the difference.—I allude, ſir, to the letter addreſſed by Meſſrs. Lewis and Dallas to Mr. Lee, then attorney general of the United States This letter was written in May, 1800, ſoon after the trial of Fries, and when every circumſtance was freſh in the memory of Mr. Lewis. This letter was written in conſequence of a communication from Mr. Lee, ſtating "that the caſe of Fries was before the Preſident—that *all the information* was wiſhed, which could aſſiſt in making a proper deciſion upon a claim for mercy and pardon; for which purpoſe Mr. Lee deſired to know the grounds on which the counſel intended to have forced the defence." In conſequence of this ſolemn and important call from ſuch high authority, and for ſuch an intereſting purpoſe, Mr. Lewis writes to Mr. Dallas—ſtates, that in juſtice to "*poor Fries*" as well as to themſelves, they ought to make the deſired communication—that they ſhould ſtate their intended arguments, &c. and that they ſhould ſtate "in decent and manly terms *our reaſons for declining any interferance in the trial*"—he then requeſted from Mr. Dallas "*every communication* likely to render ſervice to *poor* Fries" Turn then, ſir, to the letter addreſſed to Mr Lee, with all theſe friendly diſpoſitions on the part of Mr. Lewis, with all the anxious deſire he had to ſerve poor Fries, and with all the aid of Mr. Dallas in making the ſtatement, which was to contain *all* their information on the ſubject, and *all* their reaſons for declining to interfere in the trial. We find, ſir, in this important letter that they informed the Preſident that the "cauſe was prejudged" by an opinion they were wholly unacquainted with—by a paper they had never read and knew not the contents of—and the jury were alſo *prejudged* by this opinion, although they knew not what it was. But, ſir, we do not find any complaint whatever—nay, not the ſlighteſt ſuggeſtion that the court preuented or forbade the reading of theſe ſtatutes of the United States, or reſtricted the counſel from making any uſe of them they thought proper. With the manifeſt diſpoſition of theſe gentlemen, in writing this letter, with the object before them for which it was required, and the uſes they intended ſhould be made of it, uſes which they anticipated at the moment they abandoned the cauſe, is it probable ſo important a circumſtance would have been omitted if it had really occurred. I refer you and this honorable court, ſir, to the following pages of the evidence printed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs for the uſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives—page 21, 24, 25, 26, to 33.

(To be continued.)

United States of America, fifth Circuit in the Virginia District, May term 1805.

George McCall and Richard Smillie, ſurviving partners of McCall, Smillie & Company, *Plaintiffs*,

AGAINST

Matthew Harriſon, Thomas Harriſon and Mary Ann Harriſon, children and deviſees of Burr Harriſon, deceaſed, alſo heirs at law of Cuthbert Harriſon, deceaſed, who was a ſon and deviſee of the ſaid Burr Harriſon, deceaſed, Helen McCall, truſtee of John McCall, who was ſurviving partner of John McCall and Company, Solomon Matthews, John Jordan, Richard Patton, William Sternberger, James Allen, James Ritchie and Company, and John Glaſſford and Archibald Henderſon, and Gabriel Jones, ſurviving truſtee of the ſaid Burr Harriſon deceaſed, *Defendants*. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Helen McCall, truſtee of John McCall, who was ſurviving partner of John McCall and Company, not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on or before the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte, WM. MARSHALL, Clk.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber having taken the ſtable heretofore attached to the Union Tavern, offers his ſervices to the public in that line—where Horſes may ſtand at livery by the day, week, month or year. He deems it perfectly unneceſſary to ſay any thing on the ſubject of his qualifications for that buſineſs. The gentlemen of the city, generally, know his fondness for horſes, as well as his knowledge of the moſt proper modes of treating that generous animal, from frequent ſpecimens of his own riding horſes. He has only to promiſe that his ſtable ſhall be always ſupplied with the beſt oſtlers and provender, and that he will be unremitted in his perſonal attendance to ſuch horſes as may be committed to his care. His terms may be known on application to him, at the ſtable, or at the bar of the Union Tavern. *P. LARUS.*

June 24th, 1805.

N. B. He BUYS and SELLS HORSES on COMMISSION.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1805.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33ſ cash
Wheat,	11s do.
Flour,	55ſ to 60ſ do.
Corn,	30ſ do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

In a northern paper we obſerve a democratic ſong, in praiſe of the preſent adminiſtration. Among much fooliſh trash, we notice the following prophecy:

"The federal rats have left the ſhip,
"*And we in turn will take a trip.*"

Duane has not yet replied to the remarks made on him ſome time ſince in the Enquirer. In a ſhort paragraph, he has compared Mr. Ritchie to Mr. Mat. Lyon, and has threatened to come out in full; but we are inclined to think he will be glad to ſit ſtill and ſuffer in ſilence: the firing of the treaſury is a ticklish ſubject, and it may be ſaid of guilt ſometimes, as the admired Miranda ſays of love—

"And all the more it ſtrives to hide itſelf,
"The bigger bulk it ſhows."

From the Virginia Expreſs.

In taking notice of a paragraph which appeared in the Virginia Gazette of the 12th inſtant, we do not wiſh to be thought commencing a political diſcuſſion with the editor of that paper; if we are capable, we are not willing to ſubject ourſelves to the foul invectives of that ſapient editor Mr. Prentiſs. We feel perfectly juſtified in making this obſervation from the courſe the editor of the Enquirer has taken.—In every number of the Virginia Gazette, there are whole columns written in abuſe of the Enquirer; the editor of the Enquirer has uniformly paſſed theſe attacks over with the moſt profound ſilence and contempt; and we do not feel diſpoſed to draw ourſelves in his way to participate in ſuch abuſe.—But we cannot paſs by the paragraph alluded to, without attempting to ſhew the hardihood of that itenerant editor—In ſpeaking of the reſult of the Election of ſtate repreſentatives he obſerves, "after all the great exertions of the democrats, they have been unable to obtain a democratic majority of the houſe of repreſentatives."—In the choice of Speaker, the Federaliſts had only a majority of *twenty one!!!* When on former occaſions they had a majority of near treble that number.—In the diſtrict of Maine, (Maſs.) in 1803, the Federal majority was 4884; in 1804, it was 641!! in 1803, the republicans had a majority of 1905!!! *After all the great exertions of the* Federaliſts, and the increaſe of republicanism has been nearly as great in ſome other parts of the ſtate.

Again, he ſays "let the federal republicans hold faſt a little longer, and they will have Virginia to back them." Now, upon what well founded expectation Mr. P. founds this aſſertion, we are totally at a loſs to know; the reſult of a ſtate election is the beſt criterion to judge by.—In 1803, there were *three* federal repreſentatives elected to Congreſs from this ſtate; in 1805, two of them have been turned out and republicans elected in their room; and if common exertions had been made the third would have loſt his election, as it is univerſally admitted that there is a majority of republicans in the diſtrict, which Joe Lewis repreſents.—This fact is well known to every perſon in Virginia, therefore, in the name of truth, what belief can Mr. P. have for ſaying that the federaliſts of Maſſachuſetts will ſoon *have Virginia to back them*

Again Mr. P. ſays, "Whatever may be the *name*, the principles of federal republicanism muſt triumph eventually, or the conſtitution muſt fall" This quotation is calculated to excite aſtoniſhment and diſguſt; under the wiſe adminiſtration of the enlightened Jefferſon for four years paſt, what happineſs have we enjoyed; our taxes have been lightened, the arts and manufactures flouriſhed, our flag reſpected, no *internal commotions* reſiſting the operations of the law, and the people rallying round the bulwark of their ſafety, (the conſtitution) in greater unanimity than any former precedent: *The next ſeſſion of Congreſs* will prove, we have no doubt Mr. P's. aſſertion to be fallacious, illiberal and unmanly.—We have only taken notice of this paragraph to ſhew with what hardihood and groundleſs aſſertions the federal editors are capable of making, to juſtify the ſpirit of oppoſition of a fallen faction—We will now diſmiſs the ſubject with obſerving that it is a duty we owe to the public to endeavor to detect and expoſe ſuch falſehoods—There indeed ought to be

"In every honeſt hand a whip
To laſh the raſcal naked round the world,
Even from eaſt to weſt."

It is not to be expected but that among the various editorial obſervations made on the various ſubjects that come before us, ſometimes an incorrect ſtatement may be made, or an incorrect opinion advanced: *humanum eſt errare*; but whenever we diſcover ſuch incorrectneſs ourſelves, or obſerve derections in other papers, it will always be with readineſs and with cheerfulneſs that we ſhall acknowledge it. Among the thouſands of opinions and ſtatements advanced by us, ſo conſtantly have truth and propriety been on our ſide, that ſcarcely a ſingle endeavor has been made by any democratic paper to overthrow our arguments, or deſtroy the validity of ſtatements of facts. Whenever attempts are made, with any ſlight degree of plauſibility, to contravene our remarks, however inſignificant may be the editor or the paper by whom and where ſuch attempts are made, ſuch inſignificance ſhall not be an objection to our condeſcending to reply, although it might juſtify the expreſſion of contempt by ſilence It is for theſe reaſons we have made the above quotation from an apology for a newſpaper called the "Virginia Expreſs" by looking under the title we obſerve it is printed by one *Burch*.

"*If we were capable we are not willing to ſubject ourſelves to the foul invectives of that ſapient editor.*"—There is much modeſty in that word *if*; though modeſty is not a diſtinguiſhing quality of democracy: to doubt one's own capacity is the beginning of wiſdom: hence we conclude this editor may have ſome wiſdom, though this *if* is the only evidence of it. Yet it is not owing to a ſuppoſed want of capacity that Mr. Burch has neglected an attempt to refute heretofore what has been advanced in the Virginia Gazette: it has been a conſciouſneſs of the incontrovertibility of what has been advanced, that has compelled him to ſuffer his powerful pen to ſleep in its inkſtand.

"Foul invectives"—This charge is moſt ungenerous and moſt unfounded. We labor to avoid, on all occaſions, giving innocence a tear; nay, we would not graze an innocent man's feelings with the ſhadow of a muſketo's wing. Mr. Burch can point out no inſtance where we have done it. For the ſevere language of *merited* reprehenſion, the authors, not the expoſers, of guilt are to be blamed: the criminal, not the judge, is to be cenſured for "the foul invectives" of the bench.

In EVERY *number of the Virginia Gazette there are* WHOLE COLUMNS *written in abuſe of the Enquirer.*—Not having expected *truth* from a democratic paper, we are not at all ſurpriſed at the above round aſſertion. So far from having in *every* paper, we have at no time in *any* paper *abuſed* the Enquirer. Nor can Mr. Burch point out a ſingle inſtance. Abuſe conſiſts in ſaying what cannot be juſtified: we have never intentionally done ſo; nor do we think we have done ſo at any time.

The editor of the Enquirer has uniformly paſſed theſe attacks over with the moſt profound ſilence and CONTEMPT Prudence dictated the Enquirer's ſilence: and Mr. Burch may regret his not poſſeſſing ſimilar prudence: The Enquirer would not be ſilent, could it juſtify itſelf or refute its adverſary. Can Mr. Burch make any child believe that *contempt* occaſions the ſilence of the Enquirer? Why has not Mr. Burch the ſame contempt? Does he conſider himſelf more contemptible than the Enquirer; and hence leſs able to exerciſe contempt towards others? Mr. Jefferſon's correſpondent Jonathan Nichols, bore the ſcoffs of the pillory with the appearance of philoſophical firmneſs: yet moſt people conſider the pillory, whether of wood or of juſt ſatire, no contemptible thing.

We do not wiſh to throw ourſelves in his way to participate in ſuch abuſe.—We will not *abuſe* you, Mr. Burch; but if you throw yourſelf in harm's way, we are not reſponſible for the injuries you may ſuſtain. Though his temerity may go unpuniſhed, it is not prudence nor foreſight that urges the flea to "breakfaſt on the lion's lip."

Itinerant editor.—Miſconduct and crime occaſion the itinerancy of ſome; but months or years of unſettled reſidence may be juſtified or compelled by circumſtances. It is itinerancy in principles, in moral deportment only, for which men are reprehenſible. We are however ready to acquit Mr. Burch from the charge of itinerancy in his habitation; for from the labors of his pen the belief cannot be juſtified that he was ever far from home.

Some time ſince, ſpeaking of Maſſachuſetts, we congratulated that ſtate on its continuance in federaliſm; eſpecially conſidering that laſt fall there was a conſiderable majority for the democratic electoral ticket; that the democrats had been making the greateſt exertions, and had boaſted, in proſpect, of a democratic houſe of repreſentatives. Mr. Burch does not deny all this, but ſays the District of Maine is become leſs federal: what then? Yet this obſervation denotes our "hardihood."

And we did ſay, and we do believe, that if the northern federaliſts holds on a little longer, Virginia will ſhortly be with them. Such is our opinion: our grounds for it are, in few words, as follow.

We believe there are in Virginia a few characters who have long been determined to ſway the union. The principles of federaliſm were oppoſed to them. Every unjuſt meaſure was taken to deſtroy theſe principles, by enliſting againſt the federal adminiſtration all the office ſeekers in the union, who uſed all unwarrantable arguments and diſhonorable and diſhoneſt means, to deſtroy it. They ſucceeded. One monument of federal wiſdom was knocked away after another. They began to quarrel with one another for the loaves and fiſhes. The honeſt among them began to ſee, that not the public good was the leading object of leading characters The leading Virginia demagogues found the moſt important proviſions of the conſtitution oppoſed to *their views*; and the honeſt among the democrats began to diſcover what *thoſe views* were. Some, of the northern democrats principally, nearly two years ſince, commenced a gradual oppoſition to thoſe views. During the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs the violent leaders were ſeveral times oppoſed by the moderate conſtitutional republicans. At the cloſe of the ſeſſion, the violent ones came out in full; and we ſhall ſee the next ſeſſion, what will be their ſucceſs! The conduct of theſe violent men is ſeen and duly noticed by very many of the democrats in this ſtate. Some of the members of congreſs are warmly oppoſed to it. The democrats in this ſtate are moſt cordially diſunited; and the beſt of them, united with the federaliſts, will probably ere long be a majority of the ſtate. It is not of conſequence whether or not the *mere name* of federaliſm be preſerved: new diſtinctions of names are continually ariſing, every few years, in a government like ours. Nor is it of conſequence whether or not men, who are now called federal, be ever again in office, if others of equal talents are found among thoſe who call themſelves republicans. Indeed if there had not been a ſingle federaliſt in congreſs theſe two years paſt, we are not certain but that the intereſts of federal republicaniſm would have been benefitted. It is true that there is now but one federal member of congreſs from this ſtate; yet it is not because the principles of federaliſm are only in the proportion of 1 to 22. No exertions of conſequence were made by the federaliſts except in one diſtrict. However there is certainly in the ſtate a vaſt proportion of her beſt and ableſt citizens who are and have ever been federal. And we have very little doubt but that in a ſhort time the evil of democracy will be deſtroyed in the ſtate. Its rage is paſt in a great degree in the ſouthern ſtates: men begin to *think*. The rage of democracy in Maſſachuſetts is in truth nothing but the *love of office*; politics is only a *pretence*; a tool with which to work: and hence we ſaid, what we really believe, that if federal principles continue predominant in Maſſachuſetts, Virginia will ſoon be with them: and this opinion is entertained by many here who have been democratical.

Our taxes have been lightened.—We hope Mr Burch will have candor enough to correct this miſtatement:—our *taxes are heavier* now than previous to the commencement of the laſt adminiſtration

Our arts and manufactures flouriſhed—i. e "Our taxes have been lightened; our manufactures *have been* flouriſhed; our flag *has been* reſpected." There are ſeveral inſtances of vile grammar in this pithy production. Addiſon ſays of Milton's genius, "the Engliſh language ſunk under him;" of the genius of Mr Burch we can ſay, "the English grammar ſinks under him" Would not the arts and manufactures have flouriſhed at leaſt as much, had the federal adminiſtration continued? Our flag has *not* been reſpected. it has been, and ſtill is inſulted.

No internal commotions reſiſting the operation of the laws, and the people rallying round the conſtitution, &c.—We know what idea was intended; but ſuch is the conſtruction of the ſentence, that the idea the words convey is—We have no internal commotions, nor the people rallying round the conſtitution. This might be nearer the truth, but is not what the ſcribbler intended. True, we have no internal commotions; there is no Gallatin nor Fries among the federaliſts to ſtir up "internal commotions." But it is not true that the violent democrats are rallying round the conſtitution: they wiſh the conſtitution out of the way; and are doing their beſt to effect theſe wiſhes.

To ſhew with what hardihood the federal editors are making—what?—However, what *Engliſh* could be expected from the obſcure manager of an obſcure democratic paper?

To laſh the RASCAL *naked, &c.*—The application of the word *raſcal* is in this caſe is *abuſe*, becauſe the term does not juſtly apply to the perſon intended. Hence the word recoils on the beſtower, for none but one poſſeſſing ſome of its qualities would thus wantonly apply it. The attempt to injure an honeſt man's feelings by ſuch an epithet, however *unſucceſsful*, deſerves puniſhment; Mr Burch may therefore depend on receiving his reward.

Our readers may blame us for waſting time upon trifles—we will not ſoon offend thus again.

Some of the obſervations of the Enquirer of yeſterday, on the letter of Thomas Turner, Eſq. to Dr. Park, the editor of the Boſton Repertory, deſerve immediate notice and refutation.

"A FRAGMENT.

"——— The fai famed epiſtle of Thomas Turner, ſays a wit, puts me in mind of the heedleſs bravery of the ſoldier, who fires his piſtol after the battle is over.—It is an unmanly attempt, ſays a more ſerious moraliſt, to ruin the reputation and influence of a man, at the expence of the fame and feelings of a lady.—It is the laſt reſort, the *ultima ratio factionis*, ſays a well read politician, to attack the perſonal character of the man, when the public virtues of the officer defy the ſevereſt ſpirit of criticiſm. But what is this fabricated note? demands the ſceptic: Who knows, whether it may not at laſt appear to be written at the particular requeſt of the injured huſband himſelf, to hide from the world the real cauſes of their interrupted friendſhip?"

Here an attempt is made to exculpate Mr Jefferſon from the charge of attempting to ſeduce the wife of a boſom friend, to ruin the huſband's happineſs forever, by inſinuating that Jefferſon lived in the habits of ADULTERY *ſeven or eight years while he was himſelf a married man*, previous to his marriage, and, if we miſtake not, a ſhort time while a widower; and that under the moſt ſolemn proteſtations he has deliberately and repeatedly been guilty of the moſt awful falſehoods. This is not all that is inſinuated. It is inſinuated that Col. Walker, conniving at his lady's infidelity, hushed up the pretendedly committed crime, and begged Jefferſon to write a "note," declaring her innocence. Thus to vidicate Jefferſon from one crime, they would plunge him in ſeveral others, and involve the huſband in the guilt. Theſe inſinuations certainly juſtify, certainly compel Mr. Turner to obtain from Col. Walker and give the public all the correſpondence and all the circumſtances, although Col. Walker may not yet have received all the ſatisfaction from Jefferſon which he is determined to obtain. This is particularly neceſſary to vindicate the lady of Col. Walker from the ſlighteſt ſhade of ſuſpicion.

A very few particulars muſt be given. Col. Walker was married about three years before Jefferſon. Before Jefferſon's marriage, and while he was married, he ſeveral times attempted to overcome the fidelity of Mrs. W. The laſt Tarquin attempt has been partially detailed in the Evening Poſt. Repulſed with indignation, he moſt fervently entreated Mrs. W. not to diſcloſe his baſeneſs to his injured friend. The boſom of Mrs. W. was torn with doubt and diſtraction between the duty of informing her huſband of the villainy of his falſe friend, and the conſequences of a duel that ſhe knew muſt follow, in which a beloved huſband might fall. Let every affectionate wife of an affectionate huſband judge the pangs of Mrs. W.'s ſituation; and let ſuch wife ſay ſhe would not have done as did Mrs. W.

When Mr. Jefferſon went to France, Mrs. W. thinking that before his return the fever of reſentment might aſſuage, and the injury redreſſed without riſque of the colonel's life, divulged the whole. While Jefferſon was in England, col. Walker wrote him three letters, to which he received no anſwer. When Jefferſon was about to return to America, he found himſelf compelled to reply. He wrote a very long, humble, penitent letter, imploring forgiveneſs for the effect of the "heat of his blood," as he expreſſes it: he acknowledged that nothing in the conduct of Mrs. W. encouraged him; the violence of his paſſion only led him to hope that by perſeverance, ſhe, like ſome other women, might be overcome, but to his ſhame, ſorrow and mortification, he found her virtue invincible. The Enquirer therefore miſtakes in calling this a "note:" it is a long letter, and perhaps the beſt piece of compoſition Mr. Jefferſon ever wrote. There are ſeveral other letters and notes that have paſſed between the parties, when col Fitzhugh of Alexandria waited on the preſident, as well as at the interviews of gen. Lee and Mr. Jefferſon.

Though there are other circumſtances of great guilt and meanneſs connected with this affair, that have prevented even to this day a *complete* adjuſtment; though all the conceſſions determined to be obtained may not yet be had, we certainly think it Mr. Turner's or colonel Walker's duty to give the whole to the public immediately, and ſilence at once all endeavors of ſome ſill democrats to ſcreen Jefferſon from the charge of *attempting* to ſeduce, by proving him guilty of adultery, attended with circumſtances of aggravated guilt, and by making him guilty of the moſt atrocious and moſt ſolemn falſehood.

The important information in this day's Gazette, relative to the French, Spaniſh and Engliſh fleets in the Weſt-Indies, is calculated to excite the liveliest attention and anxiety.

The following remarks of the Philadelphia Gazette are very judicious. For the *ſingle* purpoſe of preſerving the conſtitution of the ſtate of Penſylvania, it certainly appears to be the duty of the federaliſts to lend their aſſiſtance for the re-election of Gov. M'Kean.

From the *Philadelphia Gazette.*

State Politics.—We have been requeſted by ſeveral gentlemen, whoſe private worth we highly eſtimate, and whoſe *political integrity* we have always reverenced, to inſert in our Gazette the addreſs of the Society denominated "The Conſtitutionaliſts." Hitherto, in our editorial character, we have preſcribed to ourſelves an entire indifference or neutrality, as to the ſubjects which have occaſioned the late rancorous breach between the former co-aſſociates of a deſperate, violent and wicked faction; nor can we at this moment, perceive any juſt principle upon which we could confidently co-operate with either party.—We, however, believe that that party now denominated Conſtitutionaliſts, compriſes a very large ſection of the moſt reſpectable and beſt informed citizens who were formerly attached to the principles, and united in the views of their now adverſary faction. We believe, moreover, that, independently of particular points which now divide them, they are all alike unfriendly to the wiſeſt policy of our country. They are equally the diſciples of a time ſerving, a puſillanimous, a feminine adminiſtration. United to this, we are conſtrained to ſay, that the deportment of that party, who rely entirely on federal influence for ſucceſs, is ſuch with regard to federal principles and federal characters, as moſt imperiouſly to forbid any union of action, or coincidence of meaſures. We believe that moſt federal men, friends to the tranquility and the intereſt of the ſtate, would willingly ſacrifice ſome few perſonal feelings to promote a public good:—they would bury in oblivion the indecent and intemperate epithets beſtowed on them by Mr. M'Kean, in his maiden ſpeech to the populace, could they believe that ſuch an act of forgiveneſs and magnanimity would give duration to the conſtitution of the ſtate. Many, very many, who were oppoſed to Governor M'Kean, in political principles, and who have not much reverence for his diſcretion, would rather ſubmit to the evils which proceed from pride, paſſion, and petulence, than be doomed to ſuffer the countleſs diſorders which might iſſue from the adminiſtration of complete incapacity and political fanatiſm. Yet this deſcription of men are continually derided by the very party, who of all others, ſhould moſt zealouſly cultivate their favor:—For ſurely, if theſe gentlemen, who poſſeſs ſo much veneration for the conſtitution, be ſincere in their attachment, they cannot but view with ſome little complacency, a ſimilar ſpirit even in a party otherwiſe oppoſed to them. Purſuing a policy thus perſonally hoſtile to federaliſm, it is prepoſterous to ſuppoſe, that the members of that reſpectable party could cheriſh ſentiments by any means partial to their abuſers.

It is principally on theſe grounds that we decline permitting their addreſs to appear in the Philadelphia Gazette: But the fact is, that independent of the drapery of this production, it developes nothing new. Every federal paper in the ſtate, nay in the union, has years ago predicted the tendency and iſſue of the violence of the democratic party. They are now themſelves doomed to the degradation of confirming by their own experience what was before mere matter of ſpeculation. This war of faction is daily diſcloſing political truths which it will be important for the future deſtiny of the ſtate to preſerve and perpetuate.

But notwithſtanding the odious treatment which the federaliſts are receiving from both the democratic factions, there are many weighty conſiderations to induce them rather to reſpect the one than the other. Thoſe who *profeſs* to venerate the preſent inſtitutions of the ſtate, and to oppoſe the mad career of innovation, (though their views of ambition and ſelf intereſt may not be leſs criminal than thoſe of the party they are reſiſting) have at leaſt the ſemblance of patriotiſm to recommend them to a preference. It is therefore probable, that much of the federal weight

will be thrown into their scale at the ensuing election. Unless this circumstance occurs, it is very apparent, that from being even a *tertium quid*, their party will entirely lose its existence; or, by the natural course of political turpitude, re-unite with its mother faction.

Captain Brownlow, of the Havannah from Guadaloupe informs us that on the 29th of May, two ships of eighty guns, arrived from France. They said they formed a part of a French fleet of twenty six sail of the line, from Brest; and had been separated in a storm. They had taken a merchant ship on their passage.—On the 4th of June the Kingfisher, sloop of war, was captured by two French frigates, off Basseterre.

If the above report be correct, if the Brest fleet has really escaped, and is bound out to the West-Indies, then it is doubly plain that the object of the Emperour is more than the conquest of the Colonies, for which so great a force is by no means requisite. The Ferrol squadron was also expected at Martinique, supposing the information obtained there by Captain Garrow to have been correct, when the four fleets of Brest, Toulon, Ferrol, and Cadiz, shall be united, they will constitute a force of not less than *fifty five to sixty ships of the Line*. Now as this embraces about *three fourths* (or perhaps a greater portion) of the whole naval force of the Allies, it would be next to absurd to imagine that it would be detached for the purpose of conquering a few islands, to which one third of its force with a proportionate number of transports, would be fully adequate. Now let us suppose this manœuvre to be a part of the grand Design against England, the manner in which it can contribute to it is evident. To counteract the operations of, or to engage with success, so large a fleet as 55 sail of the line, it may be necessary for the British ministry to send after them at least 40 sail of the line, in addition to those already in the West-Indies. We have not lately seen a navy list, but we believe the number of line-of-battle ships in commission in England, did not exceed 65 to 70, in November last.—Of this number suppose 45 in the West-Indies; there would then be left about 25 to defend the Channel. As soon, however, as the imperial squadrons have united, if instead of proceeding to leeward, they should return directly to Europe, they would elude the British fleets, and while these were probably seeking for them as low as Jamaica, they would arrive in a defenceless channel, which they would completely open to their flotilla? and the fate of England would then have to be decided on her own territory, in a contest with an army which could without obstruction, for some time at least, receive every aid of men and necessaries from France. Although this may not be the design of Bonaparte, yet we cannot think that it is such a scheme as is altogether improbable. If it should be his intention to effect his main purpose in this manner, a very short time will develope it; for in that case the stay of the Imperialists in the West-Indies will not be long. They will be anxious enough to get out of the way before the arrival of a British admiral. This circuitous rout may for other reasons be considered if not the *shortest* at least the *safest* way to the channel—The French crews were mostly raw and undiciplined; such a voyage was necessary before they could venture to encounter the hardy naval veterans of Great-Britain and Ireland. *(Norfolk Ledger.)*

President Dwight on Duelling.

The author has taken a comprehensive view of the *Folly*, the *sin* and the *mischiefs* of duelling. In the progress of the discussion, he has ably refuted the arguments by which duellists attempt to vindicate the barbarous and Gothic custom. The following extract concludes this elegant and valuable discourse——a discourse which ought to be possessed, and attentively read by every gentleman in the community.

All these things reason and humanity, and religion plead; yet how often, even in this infant country, this country, boasting of its knowledge and virtue, they plead in vain! Duels in great numbers are sought; revenge is glutted; and the miserable victims of wrath and madness are hurried to an untimely end. Come then, thou surviving, and in thine own view, fortunate and glorious champion; accompany me to the scenes of calamity, which thou hast created, and survey *the mischiefs of duelling*.

Go with me to yonder church yard. Whose is that newly opened grave? Approach, and read the letters on the yet uncovered coffin. If thou canst retain a steady eye thou wilt perceive that they denote a man, who yesterdy beheld and enjoyed the light of the living. Then he shared all the blessings and hopes of life. He possessed health, and competence, and usefulness, and reputation.—He was surrounded by neighbors who respected, and by friends who loved him. The wife of his youth found in him every joy, and the balm of every sorrow. The children of his bosom hung on his knees to receive his embrace, and his blessing. In a thousand designs was he embarked, to provide for their support and education, and to settle them usefully and comfortably in the world—He inspired all their enjoyments; he lighted up all their hopes.

Yesterday he was himself a creature of hope, a probationer for immortality. The voice of mercy invited him to faith and repentance in the Lord Jesus Christ to holiness and to heaven.—The day of grace shone, the smiles of forgiveness beamed upon his head.

While this happy day lasted God was reconciliable, his redeemer might be found, and his soul might be saved. The *night* had not then *come* upon him, *in which no man works*.

Where is he now? His body lies mouldering in that coffin. His soul has ascended to God, with all its sins upon its head, to be judged and condemned to wretchedness, which knows no end. The hand has hurried him to the grave, to the judgment, and to damnation. He affronted thee; and this is the expiation which thy revenge exacted.

Turn now to the melancholy mansion, where, yesterday, his presence diffused, tenderness, hope and joy. Enter the door, reluctantly opening to receive the most beloved guest.—Here mark the affecting group as assembled by this catastrophe. That venerable man, fixed in motionless sorrow, whose hoary head trembles with emotions unutterable, and whose eyes refuse a tear to lessen his anguish, is the father who begat him. That matron wrung with anguish is the mother who bore him. Yesterday he was their delight, their consolation the staff of their declining years. To him they looked, under God, to lighten the evils of their old age; to close their eyes on the bed of death; and to increase their transports throughout eternity.

But their comforts and their hopes have all vanished together. He is now a corpse, a tenant of the grave; cut off in the bloom of life, and sent unprepared to the judgement.

To these immeasurable evils thou hast added the hopeless agony of remembering, while they live, that he was cut off in a gross and dreadful act of sin, and without even a momentary space of repentance: a remembrance which will envenom life, and double the pangs of death.

Turn thine eyes, next, on that miserable form surrounded by a cluster of helpless and wretched children. See her eyes rolling with frenzy, and her frame quivering with terror. Thy hand has made her a widow, and her children orphans. At thee, though unseen, is directed that bewildered stare of agony. At thee she trembles, for thee she listens; lest the murderer of her husband should be now approaching to murder her children also.

She and they have lost their all. Thou hast robbed them of their support, their protector, their guide, their solace, their hope. In the grave all these blessings have been buried by thy hands. If his affront to thee demanded this terrible expiation, what according to thine own decision, must be the sufferings, destined to retribute the immeasureable injuries, which thou hast done to them.

The day of this retribution is approaching. *The voice of thy brother's blood crieth from the ground, and thou art now cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood. A mark is set upon thee* by thy God; not for safety, but for destruction. Disease, his *avenging angel*, is preparing to hurry thee to the bed of death. With what agonies wilt thou there recall thy malice, thy revenge, and the murder of thy friend? With what ecstacy will thy soul cling to this world, and with what horror will it quake at the approach of eternity! Alone, naked, drenched in guilt, thou wilt ascend to God. From him what reception wilt thou meet? From his voice what language wilt thou hear? *"Depart, thou cursed into everlasting fire."* And lo! the melancholy world of sin and suffering unfolds to receive thee. Mark, in the entrance, the man whom thou hast plundered of life, and happiness, and heaven, already waiting to pour on thy cursed head, for the indefinite wrongs which thou hast done him, the wrath and vengeance of eternity.

At the close of this awful survey, cast thine eyes once more around thee, and see thyself, and thy brother duellists, the examples, the patrons, and the sole causes, of all succeeding duelling. Were the existing advocates of this practice to cease from upholding it; were they to join their efforts to the common efforts of man, and hunt it out of the world; it would never return. On thee, therefore, and thy companions, the innumerable and immense evils of future duelling are justly charged.—To you, a band of enemies to the peace and safety of man, a host of *Jeroboams*, *who* not only *sin*, but *make Israel to sin* through a thousand generations, will succeeding ages impute their guilt, and their sufferings. Your efficacious and baleful examples, will make thousands of childless parents, distracted widows, and desolate orphans after you are laid in the grave. You invite posterity to wrest the right of deciding private controverbies out of the hands of public justice; and to make force and skill the only umpires between man and man. You entail perpetual contempt on the laws of God; kindle the flames of civil discord; and summon from his native abyss of anarchy, the worst of fiends, to lay waste all the happiness, and all the hopes of mankind.

At the great and final day, your country will rise up in judgement against you, to accuse you as the destroyers of her peace, and the murderers of her children. Against you will rise up in judgment all the victims of your revenge, and all the wretched families, whom you have plunged in hopeless misery. The prowling Arab and the remorseless savage, will there draw nigh, and whiten their crimes by a comparison with yours. They indeed, were murderers, but they were never dignified with the name, nor blessed with the privileges of christians. They were taught from their infancy, that to fight and to kill, was lawful, honorable and virtuous. You were born in the mansion of knowledge, humanity and religion. At the moment of your birth, you were offered up to God, *babtised in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*. You were dandled on the knee, and educated in the school of piety.—From the house of God you have gone to the field of blood, and from the foot of the cross, to the murder of your friends. You have cut off life in the blossom, and shortened, to the wretched objects of your wrath, the day of repentance and salvation.—The beams of the Sun of righteousness shining with life-giving influence on them you have intercepted; the smile of mercy, the gleam of hope, the dawn of immortality, you have overcast for ever. You have glutted the grave with untimely slaughter, and helped to people the world of perdition. Crimsoned with guilt, and drunk with blood, *Nineveh* will ascend from the tomb, triumph over your ruin, and smile to see her own eternal destiny, more tolerable than yours.

☞ The Clergymen of the city of Richmond, of all denominations, are requested to solicit donations to the FREE SCHOOL from their respective congregations, on Sunday the 30th inst. to aid that useful and charitable institution.

By order of the Board.

WM. DU-VAL, President of the Board of Trustees for the Richmond Free-School.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, *WILL BE SOLD* at Hanover Court-House, on Wednesday the 24th day of July next (being Hanover Court day) to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract of LAND,

BELONGING to the estate of Richard Littlepage, dec. being the land he purchased of Henry and Elizabeth Watkins, and the same on which he resided at the time of his death, containing by estimation 464 acres, on Mechump's creek, subject to the dower of Mrs. Nancy Burras, to satisfy a debt due Col. Christopher Tompkins. It is stated that there is a good mill seat on the land. THE COMMISSIONER.

Hanover, June 20, 1805. 6tp

Mansfield—or Point Reserve.

This beautiful site, with the improvements thereon, is FOR SALE.

WITHIN the enclosure I estimate five acres, and without, including a private road, about five acres. Its situation for a private family is surpassed by none within the vicinity of the city. It lies between the Capitol and Mount Comfort, the seat of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Immediate possession may be had. THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, June 6, 1805. tf

NEW YORK, June 16.

The Ardent, Crosthwaite, has arrived in the Sound, in 35 days from Greenock.—Captain C. informs us, that an EMBARGO was laid in all the ports in England on the 7th May, and in Scotland on the 10th. The embargo was laid in consequence of another secret expedition being about to sail from Portsmouth.

The Ardent having cleared out previous to the 10th, sailed in the evening of the 11th under a protest. Captain Crosthwaite brings Glasgow papers to the 11th May, from which we have made a few extracts.—

The English secret expedition was to be designed against Ferrol——An expedition for the West Indies, consisting of 8,000 men, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, was nearly in readiness for sea——An unusual degree of activity was remarked among the French flotilla——Private letters were received from the Channel fleet, which stated, that the Brest fleet was perfectly ready for sea; that they had recently made two attempts to get out, but were prevented by the vigilance of Lord Gardner, who had been joined by the Cadiz blockading squadron, under Sir John Orde—— It was stated from unquestionable authority that his majesty had issued orders for erasing the name of Lord Melville from the list of the privy council: his lordship is now removed from all places which he held at the pleasure of the crown.

June 17.

Our Greenock papers by the ship Ardent, are to the 6th of May, and the London intelligence they contain is of the 2d, one day later than we had before received, comprising the subjoined articles.

We learn verbally that an embargo was laid on all vessels in the ports of England on the 7th of May, and in Scotland on the 10th, in consequence of the sailing of the second street expedition; and that the Ardent, having cleared out at the Custom House before the embargo, failed in the evening of the 11th, under a protest.

The Ardent had a passage of 14 days to the Banks of Newfoundland, and has been 15 days upon the coast.

Captain C. brought no loose papers later than the 6th, and the packages were not delivered yesterday from the post office. It is probable we may tomorrow be able to give London news to the 7th or 8th.

LONDON, May 2.

Authentic information is at length received respecting the French fleet which escaped from Toulon. It consisted, as we before stated, of 11 sail of the line, 7 frigates, and 2 corvettes; they passed the straits of Gibraltar on the 9th ult. and immediately bore up for Cadiz before which sir John Orde was cruizing. When sir John first received intelligence of their approach, his squadron was busy in over-hauling their rigging, and had their topmasts struck, and their yards down to have it all new set; but such was the dispatch used to put the squadron in a state to meet the enemy, that in 4 hours it was in perfect order. The French Admiral did not however, think it advisable to attack sir John, notwithstanding his great superiority of force, for the British squadron only consisted of six sail of the line and two frigates, and had also the disadvantage of being encumbered with transports. The French fleet stood directly into Cadiz where it remained when the last dispatches were sent off.

The Sirius frigate, capt. Prowes, is arrived at Plymouth from sir John Orde, and brings intelligence of Lord Nelson, having passed the straits in pursuit of the French fleet, and of his having arrived before Cadiz. Although there is no direct authority for this report, yet it is very probable; there can be little doubt but Lord Nelson was very soon informed of the sailing of the French fleet, and we have very strong reason to believe that they had not above two or three days start of him. It is stated to be true that Lord Nelson has arrived before Cadiz, and that the blockade of that port has been renewed by by the united British squadrons, the enemy will be placed in a most distressing situation; for the scarcity of provisions, particularly bread, has been very great at Cadiz, and the arrival of so large a fleet, with a numerous body of troops on board, will of course greatly increase the calamity.

The enemy's squadron seem to be on the alert in almost every quarter. Lord Gardner's dispatches state, we understand, that an unusual degree of activity had been observed among the Brest fleet.

The preparations for another expedition, upon a scale of force about equal to that which lately sailed, are nearly ready at Portsmouth.

Letters of the 28th ult. were received yesterday, from Holland. They mention, that Mr. Schimmelpennick proposed the next day to meet the Members of the Government, for the purpose of receiving their acceptance or refusal of the New Constitution.

Among other rumours at Paris, it is said that Bonaparte intends to create Madame Lapagerie, who resides at Martinico, and is the mother of his wife, an Empress of the West-Indies, to be succeeded by her grandson, Eugenius Beauharnois, and that this account for the numerous troops sent by him to that part of the world, where many think both the Brest fleet and Spanish armaments are destined.

Price of Stocks this day.

Consols for money 58—Omn. 2 3 4 3 prem.

GREENOCK, May 6.

The following note was stuck up at Lloyd's on Thursday last at 3 o'clock:

Lloyd's, 2d May, 1805, half past 3.

"Information has been received at the Admiralty that the French squadron which appeared off Cadiz on the 9th ult. was no longer there on the 10th, and that the number of Spanish ships in the harbor, was diminished. On the 11th and 12th, five sail of the line, supposed to be Spanish, were seen beating to the westward."

Our correspondent subjoins, "the above communication has made a very serious impression. It is now supposed that part of the Spanish squadron is sent to reinforce the fleets in the West-Indies, while the French fleet is proceeding along the coast to raise the blockade of the ports." Till some decisive intelligence is received, it is now evident that little dependence can be placed on any information which has hitherto been received, and that till positive assurances are obtained of the views of the enemy's squadrons, a constant succession of alarms must be submitted to.

It is certainly much to be regretted, that at a period of so much danger and alarm from without, party spirit should run so high at home as our Parliamentary report of this day, and indeed of every day for some time past, demonstrates.

A Lisbon mail arrived on Thursday, in 14 days, per the Walsingham packet, in which came passengers, Lord and Lady Holland. Jerome Bonaparte has set off for France, and his Lady and her brother, by sea, for Amsterdam.—The French Ambassador, Junot, had arrived at Lisbon.

LEXINGTON, (K.) May 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at St. Louis, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated St. Louis, April 22.

"We have had considerable alarm about the Sac Indians, one of which nation, we have here in jail for murder. About one hundred of this nation are now here—The rumour of their coming preceded them, and made them five hundred. We were in considerable alarm, and the people here turned out with alacrity that does them credit. However, the Indians are arrived, and seem to be peaceable.—They said at Council, that they came to demand their prisoner; but hearing on their way, that he had stabbed the Corporal of the guard (which was the case) they said they would leave it to the generosity of their fathers, to give him up or not. We had a new alarm yesterday; a report came from St. Charles, which at first seemed probable, that 600 were seen descending the Mississippi, but it was these very Indians who are now seen several days before.

"There have been three murders committed here within these three months, and all by Americans. There are two of the murderers now here in jail.

"The house of Pierre Chouteau esq. has been burned down'd to the ground in less than two hours: It happened in January. It was the best furnished house on this side the Allegany mountains—His loss must amount to 30,000 dollars, for he lost every thing. It is certainly a public calamity—The owner is a generous, worthy man.

"We last night received the news of General Wilkinson being our Governor. From his general character, I should suppose him well calculated for the task, and by taking the proper steps in the beginning, which I have no doubt he will do, he will find the old inhabitants of this country the most honest, the most docile, and easy governed people in the world, provided only, he gains their confidence in the beginning. There are a few here, and in several parts of the district; some late comers, and some others who lived here under the Spanish government, which in fact loaded them with kindness—These persons have become clamorous—they would be so if the French, or even the Turks had got possession of this country. All they want is the loaves and fishes. These persons are held in horror and contempt by all the old inhabitants. They are but very few; and should the Governor, on his arrival give them any footing or encouragement, he will injure himself, and do the United States a disservice.

"It was a most fortunate circumstance, for the inhabitants of this country, and for the United States, that such men as Capt. Stoddart and Governor Harrison, were at hand, to act in the district—They have deservedly gained the esteem of the inhabitants.

"The following premiums are given by an obscure individual, to the inhabitants of a village, called Florisant, or St. Fernand, about fifteen miles from St, Louis. The village consists of about sixty very poor families, all French. It is the most beautiful village I ever saw, and extremely healthy. The people are very indolent; but when you are told, that they give two, and sometimes three bushels of wheat, for a pound of coffee, which they all drink as they do taffia, you will not be surprised that they should be poor.

PREMIUMS.

HEMP OR FLAX.

		Dolls.
For the best acre and half	- -	25
the next best acre	- -	20
the best 3-4 acre	- -	15

COTTON.

	lb.	
For the best and cleanest parcel of	200	25
the second best	150	20
The third best	100	15

SPINNING AND WEAVING.

	yds.	
For the woman who spins and weaves the best piece of linen or cotton cloth	25	25
the second best piece of	20	20
the third do. do.	15	15

CLOATHING.

For the best dressed woman on the 4th of July, 1805, all of her own make	25
the second do. do	20
the third do. do.	15

25 Dollars for every family who refrains from coffee and taffia for one year from March last.

50 Dollars for every decent young man who marries an orphan girl, and settles in the village.

Also 10, 8 and 6 dollars, for the best dyed suits of cloaths.

"This individual has furnished them hemp seed, which they are about sowing.—He will furnish them a weaver at his own expence.—He advances them looms, spinning wheels, cards, heckles &c. and takes the above articles in payment for the utensils.

"These people dance about six months in the year, and all they can get is spent in that way. This person has made a calculation, and shews that every family must lose in the course of 30 years, 4000 dollars, allowing only 12 balls in the year, and that the expences to each family would be only two dollars, to each ball; that with the interest, and a day lost preparing for, and a day lost sleeping after the ball; allowing the labour of each family to be 2 dollars per day, which he says will make in all four thousand dollars. He offers them a house gratis in the village for six balls in the year, provided they will dance no more, except on a marriage, or the fourth of July.

"He also advises them never to have a suit at law—because, he says, if a man even gains his suit, he will lose some money—he will lose his time, and the good will of his neighbours. He tells them to arbitrate every dispute—"For, (says he) two or three honest neighbours will do you as much justice in Florisant, as twelve Jurymen will at St. Louis."

The people of this country, I mean the old inhabitants are extremely honest, and civil, and kind, but very ignorant: and their confidence in each other is such, that the greater part of the property in this country has been passed from hand to hand, without the scrape of a pen. Since I have been here, I have not seen a single quarrel, or serious dispute among the French.

"*Query*——Should the United States adopt some plan of the kind above, for the encouragement of industry and manufactures, would not the sums so laid out, return into its coffers, and produce cent per cent. in a short time?"

Blank Bills of Lading,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172¼ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¼ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

21 *1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.*

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creeek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

Land to be Rented.

I WILL rent at New-Market, 5500 acres of LAND for a term of seven years, part of which is in condition for farming. I will also rent near Orange Court-House, 2000 acres, for a term of seven years. The conditions may be known by an application to

JOHN BAYLOR.

June 11. 2m

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
May be had at this Office.

For Sale,
YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D & J 2am.af.tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Maffies, containing by a late survey 2312 1-2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract, is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER
Agent in fact, for the Executors of
WILLIAM ANDERSON, deceas'd.

Hanover; June 3d, 1805.

For Sale, or Leafe,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Lots Nos. 39, 38 and 37, in Duval's Plan, are offered for sale.—Application to be made to J. WOOD, Surveyor for the City.

For Sale, or to be Rented,

THE HOUSE and GROUND with the appurtenances, belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, deceased, in this city. The house is built of brick, with a dining and a drawing room, each 24 by 28 feet, well finished, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country, which can never be intercepted; it also contains a setting room and six chambers, one of which can be entered from the street, and is well adapted to the purpose of an office for business. In front and near are strong porticos, built entirely of brick: that in front floored with marble. There are also an excellent kitchen, with a well fixed grate and ovens for cooking, a laundry, a vault, convenient dry cellars, a stable for two horses, and an unfinished carriage house. The ground is, in quantity, between two and three acres, about two acres whereof are well inlosed, and divided into a garden and grazing lot. This property is situated not far from the capitol, with streets on three sides; affords a most extensive, convenient and elegant establishment, and will admit of divisions into smaller lots, as the growth of the city shall enhance the value of ground. Residing very near the property, I can, at any time, shew it to those who may wish to view it. The objects to which the proceeds are, by Mr. Burwell's will, to be appropriated, enable me to give very considerable accommodation in terms of payment, upon an allowance of interest.

E. CARRINGTON
Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, April 18, 1805. oawtf

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a runaway to the jail of this county, on the 19th February last, a Negro Man, 5 feet 4 inches high, says his name is DAVID; that he was purchased by a gentleman from a man in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and sold to a Mr. Ben. Henderson, of South Carolina. The said runaway is about 24 years of age. His owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

J. W. REVERE, Jailor,
1aw3m *Lancaster Court-House, Virginia.*

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent, to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Hardin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that, JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale,
A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,
of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,
WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant.*—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern.*

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers.*

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are once more earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May 1805.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their
SPRING GOODS,
amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell hent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eotf.)

IRISH LINENS, &c.

We have received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens.
5-4 Irish Sheetings.
3-4 and 8-4 Diapers & Diaper Table Cloths.

Which, with an additional assortment of other
GOODS,
Are offered for sale at our usual low prices.

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, June 14, 1805. 4w.

Blank Bills of Exchange
For Sale at this Office.

WHISKEY.

Taliaferro & Dickenson,
(Near the Basin)
Keep a constant supply of WHISKEY, distilled West of the Blue Ridge.

June 7, 1805. eplm.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a
Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,
A few Shares
IN THE
Manchester Turnpike;
ALSO,
State Certificates,
Bearing six per cent. interest.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber informs the Citizens of Richmond and the public in general, that he has taken the house, next door to Mr. William Austin's, lower end of the Basin, where he transacts the BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS in all their various branches. From his general knowledge of business, aided by his attention and solicitude for the interest of those who may please to favor him with their commands, hopes to participate in the confidence of a generous public. He pledges himself that no exertions of his shall be wanting to give the utmost satisfation.

GEORGE WILY.

June 18. (eptf)

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has obtained a commission for the exercise of the duties of a NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for this city; and that any business committed to him shall meet with prompt dispatch.

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

June 18. 4t.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March, 22d, 1804.

BETWEEN
Robert Innes, Administrator, of Hugh Innes, dec.—Pltf.
AND
William Donalson, Administrator of John Donalson, and Daniel Call, Defendants.

THE defendant, William Donalson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)—Teste,
PETER TISNLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 22d day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN
ROBERT ROSE, Plaintiff,
AND
HENRY ROSE, Defendant.

THE defendant having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond,

BETWEEN
Thomas Fitzhugh, and Nancy his wife, Pltffs.
AND
Henry Rose, one of the heirs and executors of John Rose, Robert Rose, another heir of the said John, Alexander Rose, another heir of the same John, and devisee of Charles Rose, deceased, and Catharine Rose, relict and widow of John Rose and Maria Moore Rose, Defendants.

THE defendant, Henry Rose, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24 day of July next,

A LOT on Shockoe Hill, No. 594, adjoining the Lot whereon Mr. Sam. Greenhow lives. The terms of sale will be, one hundred pounds cash, the remainder in twelve months, to secure which a deed of trust upon the Lot will be expected.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. T. S.

June 12, 1805.